

Samuel A. Moore

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tions in the federal courts affecting land titles. He especially gained reputation as a successful defender of the rights of Buena Vista county against adventurers and swindlers who attempted to plunder that county in the days of the land speculator. He was elected to the bench of the 14th judicial district in 1884, in which position he rapidly gained distinction by his fair decisions and solid opinions. In 1898 he was elected to the 56th Congress and was re-elected on two successive occasions, completing his last term March 4, 1905. Judge Thomas was a man of more than ordinary strength of character. The following is from the tribute paid him by a former business associate, Mr. James F. Toy: "No young man ever had more friends in his home town or more people who confided in and admired him for his fidelity to duty and his probity of character. As years passed, he was as judge put to the test time and again, and his judicial opinions were respected by the bar of the State. As a congressman he was honored with appointments upon the most important committees in the House. In his business life his methods were progressive but strictly honorable."

SAMUEL A. MOORE was born at Lawrenceburg, Ind., Dec. 16, 1821; he died at Bloomfield, Iowa, Feb. 6, 1905. He lost his father when he was but six years old, which led to his being apprenticed to learn the trade of a printer at the tender age of eight years. After four years of printing office life it is recorded that he ran away because he was "over-taxed with labor and abused by older apprentices." After this he worked in a store, on a farm, and at type-setting until 1849, when he started a Whig paper called *The Spirit of the West*, at Columbus, Ind. During his editorship he was appointed postmaster of his town by President Millard Fillmore. He served in the Indiana legislature in 1850-51, and removed to Davis county, Iowa, in 1853. Here he became a farmer until 1855, when he was elected county judge, returning to his farm, however, two years later on the expiration of his office. The outbreak of the civil war found him in the mercantile business, but in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private and was at once promoted to second lieutenant of Co. G, 2d Iowa Infantry. Some months later he was promoted to the captaincy of his company which he commanded in the siege of Fort Donelson. In that battle he was three times wounded and so severely that he was carried from the field. His wounds led to his resignation the following September, when he resumed his mercantile business at home. He was elected State Senator in 1863. In the following year he re-entered the military service as lieutenant-colonel of the 45th Iowa Infantry. After the war he was again elected senator and in 1892 representative in the General Assembly. He also served as doorkeeper of the House. Col. Moore was an eloquent speaker—a favorite on the rostrum, a popular man, as his repeated elections conclusively indicate, a servant of the people whose record is an enviable one.

FRED W. FAULKES, editor of *The Evening Gazette*, of Cedar Rapids, was born on a farm in Dane county, Wis., April 18, 1855; he died at Excelsior Springs, Mo., March 21, 1905, where he had gone to recover health broken as a result of overwork. Besides a common school education, he attended the State University of Wisconsin. Thereafter he became a telegraph operator and later on reporter for *The State Journal* of Madison. He came to Iowa in 1871, and for some years was in the employ of the B. C. R. & N. R. R., as telegraph operator. In 1884, in company with Mr. C. L. Miller, he purchased the daily and weekly *Gazette*, publications that were under Mr. Faulkes' business and editorial control from that date until his death. Mr. Faulkes had a notable career as an editor and a citizen. He was independent in his editorial writing, being somewhat of a free lance in the freedom with which he criticised public policies and public men.

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